

THE CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1776.

[N^o 5. V.]

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. IN CONGRESS, May 27, 1776.

Resolved,
THAT all persons taken in arms on board any prize, be deemed prisoners, to be taken care of by the same executive power in each Colony to which they brought, whether the prize be taken by vessels fitted by the Continent, or by others.

That such as are taken be treated as Prisoners of war, with humanity, and be allowed the same rations as troops in the service of the United Colonies; but if such as are officers supply themselves and be allowed draw bills to pay for their subsistence and clothing. That officers made prisoners in the land service be allowed the same indulgence.

That the officers be not permitted to reside in or near any port town, nor public post road, and that the officers and privates be not suffered to reside in the same places.

That in case the officers cannot draw or sell their bills, the Congress will allow for each of them Two shillars a week, for board and lodgings to be repaid said officers before they are released from their captivity.

That no Tavern-keepers supply any officers who are prisoners, on the credit of the continent.

That the capitulations entered into with prisoners at any time of their surrender be punctually observed.

That such officers as surrender prisoners of war be taken on their parole, unless Congress shall otherwise order.

That the FORM of the PAROLE be as follows: I, ----- being made a prisoner of war, by the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, in North-America, do promise and engage, on my word and honor, and in the faith of a Gentleman, to depart from hence to ----- in the province of ----- being the place of my destination and residence, and there, or within six miles thereof, to remain during the present war between Great Britain and the said United Colonies, or until the Congress of the said United Colonies, or the Assembly, Convention, or Committee or Council of Safety of the said Colony shall order otherwise; and that I will not directly or indirectly give any intelligence whatsoever to the enemies of the United Colonies, or do or say any thing in opposition to, or in prejudice of the measures and proceedings of any Congress or of the said Colonies during the present war, or until I am duly exchanged or discharged. Given under my hand, this day of ----- A. D. 1776.

That the said Parole be signed by the officers.
That such as refuse the subscribe to parole be committed to prison.

That David Franks, Esq Agent to the contractors for victualing the troops of the King of Great Britain, be permitted to supply the prisoners with provisions and other necessaries, and to sell his bills for such sums of money as are necessary for that purpose.

And to enable him to do this to the satisfaction of his employers, that a commissioned officer be permitted once a month to visit the prisoners to victualled and supplied, in order to count their numbers and certify their rolls.

That such of the prisoners as are not supplied by Mr. Franks, be furnished with provisions not exceeding the rations allowed to privates in the service of the Continent.

That the women and children belonging to prisoners be furnished with subsistence and supplied with firing and other things absolutely necessary for their support.

That no prisoners be enlisted in the Continental Army.

That the prisoners be permitted to exercise their trades and to labour in order to support themselves and families.

That the Committees of Inspection and Observation, for the counties, districts or towns, assigned for the residence of prisoners, be empowered to superintend their conduct, and in cases of gross misbehaviour to confine them, and report to their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees or Council of Safety the proceedings had on such occasions.

That a list of the prisoners in each Colony be made out by the Committees of the counties, towns or districts where they reside, and transmitted to the Assembly, Convention, or Council or Committee of Safety of such Colony respectively, who shall send a copy thereof to Congress.

That the said Assemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety be empowered to contract with proper persons for the most reasonable terms for supplying such of the prisoners, their wives and children, in their respective Colonies as are not supplied by Mr. Franks.

That the said Assemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety, be authorized and requested to take the paroles of the officers, and to cause a strict observance of the terms on which they are enlarged, and also to take especial care that none of those confined by order of the Congress, be suffered to escape; also to advance the allowance of Two Dollars a week to each of the officers who cannot draw or sell their bills and to draw for the same on the President of the Congress.

That the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety of the Colonies respectively in which prisoners are or shall chule or be appointed to reside, be empowered to remove such prisoners from place to place within the same Colonies, as often as to such Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety it shall seem proper, having a regard to the former resolutions of Congress concerning prisoners.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

IN CONGRESS, May 30.

Whereas it has been represented to Congress, that vicious illdesigning men have taken advantage of the resolve of Congress of the 30th of April (for withdrawing from the Committees of inspection the power of regulating the price of goods) to extort from the people a most exorbitant price for SALT.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Committees of Observation and Inspection in the United Colonies to regulate the price of Salt as to prevent unreasonable exactions on the part of the seller, having due regard to the difficulty and risk of importation; subject however to such regulations as have been or shall hereafter be made by the legislatures of the respective colonies.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

S A L E M, JUNE 19.

By Captain Joseph Cook, of the Schooner Elizabeth, who arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, yesterday from Canlo, in Nova-Scotia, we are favoured with two Halifax papers of the 12th and 18th of May: They contain many lengthy articles of importance to the public, from London, down to the 19th of April. Capt. Cook informs, that on the 17th of April last, on his passage from Sandwich, he being bound to St. Peters, a French vessel, to procure arms and ammunition for the use of the continent, was taken by one of the ministerial privateers and carried into Canlo, wh, after robbing his vessel of the greatest part of his cargo, provisions, all his hands, except himself and his mate, these kind plunderers were so gentle and polite as to give him his vessel again, and permitted him to proceed on his voyage without mon or any thing else necessary for the prosecution thereof, which obliged him to sell his vessel and the small remains of the cargo for less than half their value: They also robbed him of about 40 dollars in cash.—Before the vessel was boarded by the enemy, the Captain threw all his letters and papers overboard.—Capt. Cook further informs, that at the island of St. Johns they have been greatly distressed for provisions, and many have suffered within a few months past.—He also gives the following shocking instance of the scarcity of provisions at St. Johns, viz. That as a boat, having on board a family, was going from thence to another island, a child of 8 years of age perished with hunger on the passage, when the unhappy parents were obliged to eat the dead body thereof to preserve their own miserable lives.—He also says, that at the river St. Johns, the Indians are highly incensed against the ministerial party, and are determined at all hazards to join the Americans.

H A L I F A X, May 28.

Last Sunday morning arrived the Schooner Three Friends, Capt. Stalker, in 5 weeks from London, by whom we have received prints to the 19th of April, from which the following articles are taken, viz.

W E S T M I N S T E R, April 2.

THIS day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Peers; the Commons come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give his Royal Assent to twelve public and ten private bills.

L O N D O N, MARCH 29.

An Evening paper of last night says, out of the provision article of hogs lately sent to Boston, we can assure the public, that what from diseases and other acci-

dents, only 4 hogs were landed, which, after paying every expence, stood government in the very moderate sum of 1100l. per hog; the four crout from similar circumstances, cost them 700l. Query: If an army of 50,000 men, at the distance of 3000 miles, are to be fed at this expence (allowing them to be victorious) is it not paying too dear for such a conquest?

Col. St. Paul is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

Orders are said to be given from the War-office, and also from the Victualing-office, to stop all provisions from being put on board the transport ships, and for the soldiers staying at Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. from embarking; and to stop all other proceedings for 30 days.

Yesterday morning four waggons laden with money were sent off from the bank, under a proper escort, to Portsmouth, for payment of his Majesty's ships; and transports lying there bound to America.

March 30. Previous to the departure of the foreign mercenaries to America, the sums stipulated for their hire and pay is to be advanced by Great-Britain. The Prince of Waldeck, and several of the German Princes who have engaged to furnish troops, are expected in England. Their Princes have a juster notion of the finances of England to permit their subjects to embark before they are paid for their hire.

It is astonishing how any man could ever dream of sending cavalry to America. Only let us for a moment conceive, a dragoon with his bags, his bucket, his boots, his belts, his havre sack, his cloak, his cantine, his broadsword and his carbine, galloping round a tree to catch a Rattlesnake or an Indian! It is a cow catching a hare. The idea is laughable if the consequences were not serious.

Notwithstanding the pacific notions of the Spaniards, as we have been hitherto amused with, we are credibly informed that they have been a long time both recruiting their infantry and marine, that they have no less than four formidable camps at present forming, the principle of which is not far from the lines of Gibraltar, and that there is in every department both civil and military, a great activity for war.

April 6. Mr. Hartley, member for Kingston upon Hull, rose a little after four; and in an introductory speech, which lasted till near six o'clock, he went through the management of the American war, in all the departments of the Army and Navy; and endeavoured to shew that the expence far exceeded what had been stated to the House by Asumination; that the supplies voted would prove inadequate; that the estimate fell short as they had been laid before the House; and that the real charge of the war for the current year remained unprovided for. He therefore moved, that a full and clear account of the total expence for the Army and Navy should be laid before the House, and he thought it would be found to amount to 11,000,000. This is the best information we could collect, and we hope it is in substance the meaning of the motion, but the gallery doors, as usual were locked.

April 13. Gen. Burgoyne carried with him 1209 flat-bottomed boats (all ready framed) to carry his army across the Lakes to penetrate into the back settlements of New-England. *See index, under Canada.*

April 16. Letters from Stockholm advise, that the great activity shewn in putting the army, fleet, and fortresses in the best state of defence, causes much talk; which, added to the like activity in the Prussian ports, makes some think all things are not right between the two powers: Time, however, will clear up this matter.

Letters from Warsaw advise, that the journey of Prince Henry of Prussia to Peteburgh, is looked upon to relate to the affairs of other nations besides Poland.

The Spaniards are augmenting every garrison of the least consequence in the Straights. At Barcelona an entire new battery is raised of 18 pounders, all brass.

Some new regulations are to be made in the naval departments; for which orders are sent to the Commissioners of the several Dock-yards to attend the Admiralty board the second of next month.

April 19. Yesterday an express arrived at Lord Germaine's office, from Governor Tryon at New York, which was immediately sent to the King at Buckingham-house.

The last French mail brought certain accounts, that there was a fleet equipped at Toulon, and ready to put to sea upon three days notice, consisting of 22 ships of the line of battle, three frigates and a bomb.

Since my last arrived at Spithead ten transports to take on board the guards, &c. going to America.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, April 15.
"His Majesty's ship Garland is put into commission at this port, and the command given to Capt. Paulsen, and is ordered to fit for America."

See index, under Congress, Continental, &c. See index, under Naval Affairs, &c. See index, under Army of the United Colonies, &c. See index, under Troops, British, &c. See index, under my of the United Colonies, &c. See index, under Resolves, &c. See index, under War, &c. See index, under 100 pa. 9. 51. &c.

See
Treaty,
pa. 95, &c.
See index,
under
Army
British.
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Maj Gracius Sovereign,
deter, un-
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the United
Colonies.
See list
of Gri-
vances
pa. 97.
(1) See
Kings
Speech,
pa. 867.
(2) See
Treaty
with
France
pa. 1018.
(3) See
index,
under
Army
British,
S. Nov.
of 1000.
(4) See
Kings
Speech,
pa. 867.
(5) See
index,
under
Grievances
for their
Char-
acter, &
list of
Grievances
pa. 97.
(6) See
Grievances
pa. 799.
(7) See
Char-
ter,
pa. 799.
(8) See
title of
right, pa.
816: full
of right,
pa. 1059.
Vol. 2.
(9) See
index,
under
Congress
Constitutional.
(10) See
index,
under
Army of 4th
United Col.

LONDON.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

- Die Martii, 5. Martij. 1776.

THE order of the day was read for the Lords to be summoned.

It was moved, that the following address be presented to his Majesty, viz.

Maj Gracius Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that it is with the utmost concern we have seen the treaties which your Majesty, by the advice of your Ministers, has been pleased to enter into with their Serene Highnesses the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Count of Hanau, and which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this House.

We beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, the sense we entertain of the danger and disgrace attending this inconsiderate measure, when it has been judged necessary in the first exertions of Great-Britain to subjugate her Colonies, to hire an army of foreign mercenaries, acknowledging to all Europe, that these kingdoms are unable, either from want of men, or disinclination to this service, to furnish a competent number of natural born subjects to make the first campaign: And it is a melancholly consideration, that the drawing off the national troops (though feeble for the unhappy purpose on which they are employed) will yet leave these kingdoms naked, and exposed to the assault and invasion of powerful neighbouring and foreign nations.

We further beg leave humbly to submit to your Majesty, that if the justice and equity of this unnatural war was not questioned by so large a part of your Majesty's subjects, yet a reconciliation with the Colonies, tho' attended with some concessions, would be more agreeable to sound policy, than to instruct the prosecution of hostilities to foreigners, in whom we cannot confide, and who, when they are at so great a distance from their own country, and suffering under the distresses of a war, wherein they have no interest or concern, with so many temptations to exchange vassalage for freedom, will be more likely to mutiny or desert, than to unite faithfully and co-operate with your Majesty's natural born subjects.

We ought not to conceal from your Majesty the anxiety we feel on the latitude of the articles in the several treaties, which stipulate the power in your Majesty of employing these troops in any part of Europe. Means are hereby provided for introducing a foreign army even into this realm; and we cannot so far confide in your Majesty's Ministers, as to suppose they would be very scrupulous in advising such a measure, since they have already introduced foreign troops into two of our strongest fortresses, and have offered to bring four thousand more foreigners into the kingdom of Ireland, without the consent of a British Parliament.

That we have moreover just reason to apprehend, that when the Colonies come to understand, that Great-Britain is forming alliances, and hiring foreign troops for their destruction, they may think they are well justified by the example, in endeavouring to avail themselves of the like assistance, and that France and Spain, Prussia, or other powers of Europe, may conceive they have as good a right as Hesse, Brunswick & Hanau to interfere in our domestic quarrels. And if the flames of a war from these proceedings should be kindled in Europe, which we fear is too probable, we reflect with horror upon the condition of this country, under circumstances wherein the may be called upon to resist the formidable attack of powerful enemies, which may require the exertion of our whole force, at a time when the strength and flower of the nation is employed in fruitless expeditions on the other side of the world.

That the treaty by stipulating not only to give the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in case of attack or disturbance in the possession of his territories, all the succour which shall be in your Majesty's power to give, but likewise to continue such succour until the Landgrave shall have obtained entire security, and a just indemnification, lays this kingdom under the necessity of taking part in every quarrel upon the continent, in which his Serene Highness may happen to be engaged, and that without any equivalent consideration to make the contract reciprocal; as this island can expect no assistance from an inconsiderable sovereignty in the heart of Germany, from which more troops are already drawn than she is able to replace for her own defence, and whose revenues are not sufficient to maintain even those she has lent without the aid of subsidy. & We conceive, therefore, that this engagement of Great Britain to defend and indemnify, must be considered as part of the price she is to pay for the hire of these troops. And this article of charges (which cannot be estimated) be added to the enormous expenses of levy money, charges of making good the losses of the several troops, ordinary and extraordinary subsidies, and their continuation after the troops are returned to their respective countries, and can be of no use to Great-Britain, we may say with truth that Great-Britain never before entered into a treaty so expensive, so unequal, so dishonourable, and so dangerous in its consequence.

We therefore humbly implore your Majesty to give orders for stopping the march of the Hessian, Brunswick, and Hanau troops, and for a suspension of hostilities in America, in order to lay the foundation of a speedy and permanent reconciliation between the great contending parts of this distracted empire.

It was moved to agree with the said motion. Which being objected to, after long debates, the question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the negative.

Contents 29 } 32
Proxies 3 }
Non. Contents 79 } 100
Proxies 21 }

Disputations.—Abbington. Penryn. Kin. Fitzwilliam. Archer. Portland. Effingham. Abercromby. Cambden. Richmond.

9 This only a Proposal; and fictitious. (8) see American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. (9) see the substance of an ad of Parliament, pa. 931, &c. (10) see index, under South Carolina. (11) see index, under Men of War. (12) see pa. 937, 940. (13) they did not come.

From the LONDON EVENING-POST, of March 5.
Mr. Alderman BULL'S SPEECH, in reference to a Committee of the House the Consideration of the Treaty for taking into British pay 17,000 foreign troops, to be sent to America.

I CANNOT, Sir, at this time, forbear to express my astonishment and concern, that early in the present session so many gentlemen should have been prevailed upon, by any considerations, to stand forth in the most serious and solemn manner, to approve and sanctify those cruel and arbitrary measures which were recommended, and have been lately carried into execution, by an unfeeling and unrelenting administration, who have dared to abuse the throne by their wicked and sanguinary counsels, and whose whole conduct has proved them entirely destitute of every principle of justice, humanity, and the religion of their country. Their insatiable thirst for Protestant blood has been long evident; and it cries aloud to Heaven for vengeance; as well as for the just indignation of a long abused, insulted, oppressed people, who exult in the destruction of our most valuable commercial friends, and Protestant fellow-subjects, to pray that the same horrid scenes may be repeated; that war, desolation and bloodshed, may pervade the whole continent of America, until it shall bow its devoted head to poverty, to poverty, to the most abject and ignominious slavery, were not the fact, on record, would be thought incredible! That record, Sir, to a nation professing a regard to liberty, and the rights of humanity, will remain an eternal monument of reproach.

Sir, it is certain, it is probable, that the exertions of ministerial tyranny and revenge will be much longer permitted; that there will be no appeal to stop the further effusion of Protestant blood? Or can it be expected that the people of this country, reducing by thousands to beggary and want, will remain idle Spectators till the sword is at their breasts, or dragons at their doors? God forbid! I am not insensible how much profusions of patriotism are become a subject of ridicule. To the astonishment of the world, the love of our country has been ridiculed within these walls. And yet, Sir, this will not restrain me. While I will uniformly withhold the offer of my life and fortune in support of ministerial despotism, with it to be understood, that whenever an occasion may call it, I will cheerfully sacrifice both in defence of the liberties of the people.

The war that you are now waging, is an unjust one; it is founded in oppression, and its end will be distress and disgrace. Let not the historian be obliged to say that the Russian and German slave was hired to subdue the sons of Englishmen and of freedom; and that in the reign of a Prince of the House of Brunswick every infamous attempt was made to extinguish that spirit which brought his ancestors to the throne, and in to get of treachery and rebellion seated them firmly upon it.

I shall not now trouble the house any further than to declare my abhorrence of all the measures which have been adopted against America; measures equally inimical to the principles of commerce, to the spirit of the constitution, and to the honor, to the faith, and the true dignity of the British nation.

From MESS. BRADFORD'S PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.
If you think the following plan an expedient for forwarding the present war, it is for the public eye: or worth the notice of that truly Honourable Body, who direct continental affairs, it is very much at your service.

By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the Thirteen Colonies in North America.

A DECLARATION.

IT is sufficiently known with what reluctance many British officers and soldiers enter into an odious war, in support of tyranny, against the rights and privileges of their American brethren, and in direct violation of the British constitution, by which allegiance is no longer due, than protection is afforded; a war, persecuted by an unwise king and impacable ministers, with circumstances of uncommon barbarity, cruelty and desolation, wherein they have dared to employ and tarnish the honour of a soldier, heretofore a remarkable for humanity and regard to the liberties of their country, as renowned for their valor; most of whom, it may well be presumed, would never countenance so detestable a business, were they not impelled by the dictates of necessity, and the fears of not finding in other resources a support adequate to their wants.

In order therefore, that no fit encouragement may be wanting to all such military men, as are willing to quit the king's service, and settle in this country, rather than imbue their hands in the blood of their best friends; And for the more speedy ending of this unnatural and ruinous contest, do hereby, in the name and by order of the Honorable Continental Congress, make the following offer of lands to the officers and soldiers, so quitting the service and settling in this country, within one year from the date hereof, viz.

To every field officer, 10,000 acres.
To every other commissioned officer, 5,000 acres.
To every non-commissioned officer, 500 acres.
To every private, 200 acres.

And I am directed to declare, that the Congress do pledge the public Faith, for the punctual performance of this promise when the present troubles are composed, for which end a large tract of land shall then be purchased from the Indians, or other sufficient lands provided; and in the mean time the claimant may apply to me, or the Commander in Chief of the forces for the time being, or to the Commander in Chief of any particular department, and receive a certificate under hand and seal, importing, that the bearer thereof is intitled to demand from the United Colonies (so many) acres of land to him, his heirs, and assigns forever, free and clear from any quit rent or other incumbrance, charge or expense whatsoever; which certificate shall be assignable, and shall be utterly void, if the possessor shall re-enter the British service, or again bear arms against the Colonies during this war. IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at this day of in the year of our Lord 1776.

First, This Proclamation or Notification appears in a two edged sword, in defence of the right Cause, which it destroys the strength of the enemy, it adds strength to our own—every foreigner becoming a freeholder here, becomes of course a well-wisher to America, and anxious for her preservation. A settlement of industrious strangers is better than a mine of gold.

Second, This it by far the cheapest mode of doing business, for what will it cost to purchase an 100 mile square beyond the Ohio, of the natural and right proprietors, in comparison of the expenses in treaties and blood attending two or three campaigns.

Thirdly, We know, from intercepted letters, that some of the officers and men have beenajoled by the ministry with the promise of forfeited lands, the present offer is peculiarly calculated for these adventures, for have they have territory without trouble, danger, or expense, these they cannot have it, without all these.

Fourth, The Declaration, when adopted by Authority should be published in every news paper throughout the Colonies, and also in hand bills in the German and English languages, and dispersed among the British and other foreign troops serving in America.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

Whereas his Britannic Majesty, King George, has prosecuted, and still prosecutes a cruel and unjust war against the British Colonies in America, and has succeeded to a parliament declaring the said colonies in actual rebellion: And whereas, the good people of this province have taken up arms to defend their rights and liberties, and to repel the hostilities carrying on against them, and whilst engaged in such a contest, cannot, with any sincerity of heart, pray for the success of his Majesty's arms, Therefore Resolved, That every prayer and petition for the King's Majesty in the book of common prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the church of England, except the second collect for the King in communion service, be henceforth omitted in all the churches and chapels in this province, until our unhappy differences are ended.

Extract from the minutes of the Proceedings of the Convention. G. DUVALL, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.
Extract of a Letter from Newburg, (North Carolina) May 21.

"Nothing very material here at present. The ministerial troops, we believe, are going from Cape Fear, it is imagined further to the southward."

Several letters from the eastward mention accounts being received from the West Indies, that the French King had protested against England's employing foreign troops, and in consequence thereof the Hessians are supposed to be much to be feared, these stories are only invented to amuse US.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, June 8th.

"Capt. William Barry, who was Master of a ship belonging to your port, and who has been prisoner with Lord Dunmore for some time past, has made his escape from on board the Ryeback, since Lord Dunmore came up to Griffin's Island. He told me he was on board the Ryeback during her engagement with the gondolas of Wilmington, in which he and many other pilots were obliged to fight against their friends, and is of opinion she might have easily been destroyed or taken; whilst she was aground in the river, had the gondolas been supplied with ammunition. He says, she was very much damaged in her rigging and spar, and had only one man killed and five or six wounded. Peter Noble, one of Col. Allen's soldiers, who was sent with him prisoner to England came here along with Capt. Barry; he told me that Col. Allen, with 30 others of his men came on in the fleet to Cape Fear, commanded by Sir Peter Parker; that they were very barbarously used by Capt. Simmonds of the Solebay, who robbed them of the store and cloaths which the gentlemen at Cork had generously provided for them, and distributed them amongst his own men. This brave young soldier, about two weeks after the arrival of the fleet at Cape Fear, swam a shore in his shirt, in which time he was obliged to travel for 48 hours, before he met any of the inhabitants, or got any refreshment."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated May 15.

"By a vessel arrived at Antigua last night, we hear for a certainty, that Lord Howe was to embark with the list of the forces that were going this year, about 25,000, no Hessians. He has hoisted his flag on board the Eagle man of war, and twelve Commissioners sit with him. This gives me some hopes of a reconciliation on taking place, that we may live in quietness again. Flour is scarce among the English Islands. They have laid an embargo at Antigua, which example, I suppose, the other islands will follow. Common flour sells for twelve dollars, superior for fourteen, and corn for thirteen. The men of war, these two months, have only taken one prize, which is Capt. Davis of Wilmington, upon Delaware."

NEW-YORK, June 17.

We hear from Morris-Town, that in obedience to Orders received from General Dickinson, Col. Ford drew up his Regiment in order to draught one quarter of them for immediate service; who, to the Honour of the County, and Cause in which they are engaged, immediately turned out as Volunteers. It is to be hoped, that their spirited People will meet with the Applause they deserve, and encourage others to imitate their noble example.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated June 11, 1776.

"I was this Morning informed by General Schuyler, that about 300 of the Regular Troops came up the River St. Lawrence as far as the three Rivers, where they were busy in intrenching themselves, at which time General Sullivan, with his Brigade, arrived at the Fort; he immediately ordered 200 of his Troops under General Thompson, to march down to disengage them, and by Appearance there is not the least doubt but he will effect his Purpose; should he succeed in this, he determined to march his army to Quebec, as the French have no sufficient Force to withstand them. Besides, the Canadians are extremely friendly, furnish our army with all such kind of Provisions as they have, barely 1000."

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having a Certificate for the Delivery. They also take
Commissions, and joined our army by great Numbers;
previous to Gen. Sullivan's Arrival, and finding our
little Army retreating, the Canadians begged and pray-
ed that our Army should not leave the Country.---
From these Circumstances, although they are termed a
wretched People, we have Reason to conclude that
they are determined to be our Friends, and to support us
with their all. Gen. Sullivan's Letter is dated the 3th
and 6th Instant. &

HARTFORD, Jun 24.

By an Express arrived last night from ALBANY,
we have the following, extracted from a Letter
to Gen. Schuyler, dated Sorel, June 12 1776.
"On the 6th inst. about 2000 men, under the
command of Gen Thompson, marched to attack
the enemy at Three Rivers--they designed to
have surprised them at day break on the 8th inst.
but the guide led them into a morass, returning
from which took them two hours: they then had
to pass through a long swamp, in the face of the
enemy, who had a large reinforcement arrived
very unhappily that evening, and landed in fight
of our men: Being well equip'd they gave Gen.
Thompson's party a warm reception, he thought
prudent to retreat, in the mean time a body of 600
were sent off from the enemy to cut off our retreat,
and destroy our bateaux, which they could not
effect, and our bateaux were all saved but one, out
of which the men escaped. Gen. Thompson, Col.
Irvin, Dr. McKennie, Parson McAuley, Lieuts.
Bird and Correy and about 40 men are taken pri-
soners, and about 150 more are missing. &

It is supposed that Gen. Burgoyne has with
him the whole reinforcement designed for Canada.
Our army are more than half sick with the
small-pox, the other part have an enemy of more
than three times their number--may they be re-
cruited, but I fear the usual slowness will pre-
vent it. &

An Embargo is laid upon the exportation out of this
Colony by Water, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pork,
Beef, live Cattle, Peas, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Bread,
Flour, and every kind of Meal (except necessary Stores
for Vessels bound to Sea) and said embargo is to remain
until the rising of the General Assembly in October next.

The General Assembly of this Colony, in the late
special sessions, regimented and established the Troop of
Horse throughout the Colony, dividing them into five
regiments, to be commanded by one Colonel, and one
Lieutenant-Colonel for the whole, and one Major to
each regiment; and have ordered them immediately to
equip themselves with every necessary warlike accoutre-
ment, and stand ready, at a minute's warning to go in
defence of this and the neighbouring colonies.

BOSTON, June 27

Monday last came from Newbury-Port a young man be-
longing to this town, who informs us that he left Halifax
30 days ago, that the troops were all embark'd on board
the transports, said to be destined for New-York or Boston,
but it was generally believed for the former; that they
had at that time no reinforcements, except about 300 from
the West Indies, who were blown off this coast last fall;
that provisions were very scarce; that he saw master
JAMES LOVELL, who was cruelly confined here in
goal by order of Gen. Gage, for 18 months, and from
thence taken with the Bunker-Hill prisoners and carried
to Halifax, and committed to prison, where he remained
until our informant came away; that he kept up his spi-
rits with surprising firmness amidst the accumulated insults
and injuries he had received, and had petitioned Gen.
Howe for trial or to be liberated, or sent to England for
trial; that Gen. Brattle and Simon Tubb, were together
in a little chamber over a grog shop; and that Sir Francis
Green was busy in distributing the army, treacherously
detained from the inhabitants of this town, to the Veterans
and others of the core, in case of being call'd upon to assist
in the diabolical purpose of butchering and enslaving the good
people of these Colonies.

Tuesday last arriv'd at Newbury-Port in about 10
Days from Halifax, Capt. Clarkson, who informs that
General Howe with the Troops left that Place the 20th
of June, their Destination kept an entire Secret; that
no vessel was suffer'd to sail from thence till 4 days
after; that no foreign Troops had arriv'd when he left
that Place, and but about 700 left to Garrison it.

Sunday Morning were discover'd standing in for this
Harbour, 23 or 25 sail of Vessels, who have been ply-
ing on and off in a strange manner ever since. We
hope in our next to be able to give a good Account of
them. *Lightlanders for Halifax, no. 989.*

The Eastern Post informs us, That another Fleet was
seen off Cape Ann Yesterday.

Mr. Ebenezer Hancock, of this Town (Brother to
the President of the Grand Congress) is appointed De-
puty-Paymaster to the Continental Troops in the
Northern District.

HALIFAX, MAY 24.

Last Tuesday morning arrived a vessel from Canb,
by her we learn, that a fleet of transports (about 13 sail)
full of troops were seen off that place, supposed bound
for Quebec. &

Friday last arriv'd the schooner Britannia, Capt. Bor-
den, in 28 days from St. Christophers, by whom we are
informed that the provision fleet, under convoy of his
Majesty's ship Experiment, failed four days before, and
may be daily expected. &

Sunday last the Glasgow man of war, Capt. Howe,
with four vessels sailed for England:--in this fleet went
passengers many gentlemen of distinction, viz. Francis
Legge, Esq; Governor, and James Monk, Esq; Solicitor-
General of this province, G. V. Wright of Georgia,
Thomas Oliver Esq; Lieut. Gov. of Massachusetts-Bay,

and President of the Council, Hon. Peter Oliver, Hon. Har-
rison Gray, John Moray, Richard Lechmere, John Er-
ving, Nathaniel Hatch, and George Erving, Esq's. Coun-
sellors; Brigadier-General Royal, Col. Vallal, John
Gore, Esq; Adm. Paddock, Esq; Capt. J. H. Joy, Mr.
Laughton, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Luman, Mr.
Deblois, Thomas Danforth, Esq; Benjamin Grid-
ley, Esq; M. Putnam, and Mr. Peabody, all of Boston,
and most of them with families; Charles Dudley, and
George Rome, Esq's. of Newport.

Saturday night arrived a packet from England, for
their Excellencies Admiral Shuldham and Gen. Howe.
May 28. Wednesday last was sent to here by the
Orpheus frigate, Capt. Hammond, a French schooner,
which by her course when taken, was bound to Block-
island, near Connecticut. &

Saturday arrived the Senegal sloop of war, Capt. Dud-
dington. &

Sunday morning arrived the Merlin sloop of war.
Sunday evening arrived the brig Elliot, Capt. Squires,
in a week and a few days, from London.

Since our last several Transports and Victuallers ar-
rived here. By the above vessels we hear, that a num-
ber of Transports with German Troops in his Majesty's
service, on board, were seen going up the English
Channel, the latter end of April ult. to join Admiral
Howe, who was expected to sail for America, about the
middle of this month.

His Excellency Molyneux Shuldham, Esq; is appoint-
ed Admiral of the Blue.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following
promotions in America.

Major-General Carleton, to be General in America
only.

Major-General Howe, to be general in America only,
1st Jan. 1776.

DIED Sunday last Mr. Theophilus Lillis, late of
Boston, Merchant. a *very-see Note 1*

Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay. Treasurer's Office June 25,
1776.
THE delinquent Collectors and Collectors of the
several Towns within this Colony for the years
1769, & 1774 inclusive, are hereby Notified and direct-
ed immediately to pay the Treasurer of this colony the
sums due from them respectively as Collectors, or Con-
tributors for said Years, otherwise Executions will issue
against them, agreeable to Order of the General Assem-
bly.

HENRY GARDNER, Treasurer.

As the shop of HARBOTTIE DORR,
(in his absence and during the continuance of the British
troop in Boston.) was in a cruel and unrighteous man-
ner broken open & PLUNDERED, to the almost ruin of the
said DORR, as almost the whole of his Stock was stolen:
This is to beg the favour of all Persons who can give
him any information as to the robbery, or concealment of
the said goods to inform him. As the said DORR has a
number of debts due to him, some of which have been
long standing; he earnestly desires all Persons who are
indebted to him to pay him immediately:--He hopes
that humanity as well as justice will now plead strongly
in his favor. Enquire of Mr. THOMAS GREEN, at his
shop on Dock-Square, or of the said DORR, next door
North of Christ's Church, North End.

Excellent bottled Claret,

TO BE SOLD
BY ALEXANDER WILSON,
At his house next door to Mr. William M. Neal's, near
Fort-Hill. A L S O.
A quantity of best French Gun Flints,
Rheubarb, Nutmegs, Citron, Cambrick Thread, Needles,
Pins, &c.

A Morning School.

YOUNG Ladies, or young Gentlemen, who have
a Mind to be acquainted with the French Lan-
guage; to be perfected in reading, speaking or writing
the Engl sh; to be introduced to, or compleated in
their Improvements, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, or
Epistolary Writing, may be properly assisted in pursuing
either of these Attainments, from 6 to 7 o'Clock in the
Morning, at the School on Court-Square, opposite the
East-Door of the State-House; where constant Atten-
dance will be given, and the most useful Branches of
common Education taught in the best approved Manner.
On Morning Wings, how active springs the Mind!

All Persons indebted to, or that have

any Demands on the Estate of John Allen, late of Boston,
Cordwainer, deceased, are desired to bring in their Ac-
counts to Joseph Bradford, Junr. Administrator on said
Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.
N. B. As the Debts due to said Estate have been of
long standing, 'tis hoped no farther Notice will be necessary.
Boston, June 26, 1776.

STOLEN on Tuesday the 23h instant, out of
the house of Col. Ebenezer Clap, of Dorchester, a
Silver WATCH, with a silver wire chain, much worn,
and tied with silk in two places: Whoever will appre-
hend said thief, so that the owner may have the watch
again, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all
necessary charges paid, by me EBEN. CLAP.
June 28, 1776.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber have been repre-
sented by some ill minded Persons, as being un-
friendly to the liberties of this country, and assisting the
men of war with Provisions and News:--I now hereby
call upon all those delators of my character, to make
good their Assertions properly attested; as I absolutely
deny being concern'd in such business.
Lynn, June 27. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

In the House of Representatives, June 13, 1776.

WHEREAS by reason of the Difficulties raised
through the wicked designs of the enemies of
our liberties, an interruption took place in the admin-
istration of civil distributive justice in this colony; and
by a necessary act of the General Court for the
removal of all officers from their offices, many
civil Suits, which had been before commenced in the
several counties of this colony, and were pending at the
Superior Court, and other Actions, which had been ap-
pealed from the respective Inferior Courts in the several
Counties have not been prosecuted to final judgment;
and much injury will happen, if an adequate remedy is
not provided:

It is Resolved, That all causes, which were pending
at the Superior Court in any of said counties, and on
which judgment has not been given, shall be brought for-
ward at the next term of the said Court for each respective
county, and the same proceedings had thereon, as though
such causes had been regularly continued to such term, from
the term where the same were pending when such inter-
ruption took place; and in any causes appealed from any
Inferior Court, and not enter'd at the Superior by reason
of said interruption, the appellants may have liberty if they
see cause, to enter their said appeal at the next term of the
Superior Court to be holden in each respective county, as
though the appeal had been originally to the same term;
and if any appellants shall neglect to enter their appeals
as aforesaid, the appellees in such cases may if they see
cause, enter their complaints, and the judgments of the
Inferior Court shall be affirmed thereon, as though said
complaints had been entered in due time. Provided al-
ways, That no execution, or writ of possession shall issue
on any judgment given in any of the cases aforesaid until
three months after such judgment, and where any causes
were tried by a jury, the justices of the said Superior
Court in such causes shall, and in all others it shall appear
to them to be expedient, may continue the same, and cause
the absent parties to be notified of the suits against them;
and where any of the parties shall be out of the county,
and in the continental or colonial service, they shall have
liberty to bring forward their suits at the next Superior
Court held in said county after their return, and no action
or complaint shall be enter'd against them while such
person continues in said service, any law, usage, or custom
to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for Concurrence,
J. WARREN, Speakr.
In Council June 13 1776. Read and concurr'd.
JOHN LOWELL, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.
Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.
Attest J hn Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

In the House of Representatives June 17 1776.

WHEREAS many inconveniences and dangerous con-
sequences may, and in all probability will accrue
to this colony, in the course of its defence against its unna-
tural enemies, if a speedy and effectual prohibition of the
exportation of provisions from each, and every port, har-
bour or place without the limits of said colony is not im-
mediately effected:

Wherefore it is Resolved, That from, and after the 25h
day of this instant, June, no person, or persons who shall
ever, presume to lade on board any ship, or vessel within
this colony, any kinds or articles of provision, except
Jamaica, and pickled fish, with intent to convey the
same out of this colony, by water, until the 10th day of
November next, unless the same be laden on board such
ship or vessel, with intent to supply the fleets and
armies of the United Colonies, or the inhabitants of some
other part, or parts of this colony.

Provided always, That any person, or persons who
have agreeable to, and in consequence of a resolve of
the American Congress, for encouraging the importation
of warlike stores into the United Colonies, imported
any such stores, and have not already exported provi-
sions, or other merchandise to the amount thereof, or
may hereafter import such stores; such persons, or per-
sons may lade on board any ship, or vessel, and convey,
and send out of this colony to any other place, except
the dominions of Great Britain any kinds of provisions
to the amount, or value of such warlike stores imported
as aforesaid.

Provided also, That nothing in this Resolve shall be
continued to extend to the preventing so much provisions,
as in the judgment of the Committee of Safety, &c. may
be sufficient for the persons on board for the intended
voyage, being put on board any ship, or other vessel
(not prohibited by any Resolve of Congress, in Law, or
Resolve of this colony, arriving at, trading with, or
sailing from any Port, Harbour, or other place in this
colony, such voyage not being prohibited by any Re-
solve of Congress, or Law, or Resolve of this colony.

And the Committees of Safety, &c. in the several
towns, and other places within this colony, are hereby
ordered and directed to see that this Resolve be effec-
tually carried into execution.

Sent up for Concurrence.
Timothy Danielson, Speaker, P. T.
In Council June 19, 1776.
Read and concurr'd.
J hn Lowell, Dep Sec'y, P. T.
Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.
Attest J hn Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

WHEREAS the Hon of the Subscriber was broke
open the 23d Instant, and the following Articles
stolen from thence, viz. a Silver Cup, one mark'd the
Gift of Peter Hay to the Church of Stoneham, the other
the Church of Stoneham, 1 large Silver Spoon mark'd
EBEN. B. a Pair of Silver Buckles, a Gold Ring, the
one fl. w. d. the other plain; a also about £ 4 in Silver
Money, and a Quantity of Paper Money. Whoever
will discover the Person or Persons that was the prop-
rietor of said theft, so that he or they may be brought
to Justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, by
Stoneham,
EDWARD BUCKMAN.
June 24, 1776.

See index, under Boston of the United Colonies. & see index, under Canada (1) see retreat, pa. 943. (2) see index
under Troops British, see index, under New York, (3) see pa. 754. (4) when they fled, see pa. 905. (5) see pa. 746.
(6) see a list, pa. 679. see index, under Congress & Continental (7) see index, under men of war

This Day Published, and sold by the Printer hereof.

THE BLOCKHEADS: OR, THE AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS. A F A R C E.

Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, Lincoln, N.
THERE being a Libel filed before me against the Brigantine Loyal Britain, burthen about 100 tons, said to be improved in carrying supplies to the Fleet and Army employed against the United Colonies and brought into the County of Lincoln: This Notice is given agreeable to the Law of the Colony, that the Court erected to try and condemn all Vessels found infesting the Sea-coasts and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the Meeting-House in the East Precinct in Pownallbrough, on Tuesday the 6th day of August, 1776, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said Capture, that all Persons concerned may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenances should not be condemned.
TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

Cream-coloured Ware.

Now opening for Sale,
By WILLIAM SHERBURNE,
At his Store in Kilby-Street, next the Bunch of Grapes Tavern—BOSTON—

A large and elegant Assortment of Cream coloured WARE, consisting of the greatest Variety of

PLATES,
DISHES,
TURRENS,
CUPS & SAUCERS,
TEA POTS,
MUGS,
BOWLS,
SUGAR DISHES,
CREAM POTS,
WASH BASONS & GUGLETS.
With many other Articles.

Wholesale & Retail. Cheap.

Where also may be had,
A few English GOODS.

The second Edition of Col. Pickering's PLAN of DISCIPLINE, which, by Order of the General Assembly, all the Militia of this Colony are directed and enjoined to practise, is now in the Press, and will be published, in about three Weeks, by SAMUEL HALL, at his Office in School Street, Boston.

To be sold by WILLIAM WATSON,
Agent for the United Colonies, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
to be held at Plymouth, on the 10th Day of July next, and to be continued from Day to Day till the whole be sold.—The following Vessels and Cargoes, viz.

The Ship Happy Return, burthen about 150 Tons, Cargo consisting of Sea Coal, a few Barrels of Beef, Bread, Pease, &c. &c.

The Ship Norfolk, burthen about 140 Tons, Cargo consisting of Sea Coal, a few Barrels Beef and Bread, and one Cask Deck Nails.
Plymouth, June 27, 1776.

WHEREAS the Justices of the peace in and for the county of Suffolk, were notified by us the subscribers, to give their attendance on the 7th of this instant, at the meeting-house in Dedham (old Parish) at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to open and fort the votes for a Register of Deeds, for the county aforesaid; and though some of the justices for the said county met at the time and place aforesaid, for the said purpose, yet there not being a majority of the justices present, the said votes could not be opened and sorted as the law directs; therefore, the justices of the peace in and for the said county, are hereby again notified to give their attendance at the meeting-house aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to open and fort the votes aforesaid.

JOHN HILL, } Justices of the Peace for
JONA. METCALF, } said County, Quorum unus
N. B. It is desired that there may be a general attendance of the justices for said county, to prevent any further delay.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown are hereby Notified that a Meeting of said Inhabitants is to be held at the house of Hannah Whittemore, near the Causeway in said Town, on Wednesday the 26th of this instant June, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, to hear the Report of the Committee appointed to apply to the General Court in behalf of said Inhabitants.—And also to determine what further Measures they will take to procure Relief under their present Distress. The Committee who were appointed to estimate the loss and damage sustained by the said Inhabitants are desired not to fail in their attendance at the time and place above mentioned, in order to complete the business aforesaid.

By Order of the Selectmen,
SETH SWEETSER, Town-Clerk.
N. B. As the Business is of great Importance, it is earnestly desired there may be a general Attendance.

T O B E L E T T,
A large House pleasantly situated near the Common, with a good Well of Water and Garden.
Enquire of the Printer.

See indexes, under Men of War. See indexes, under Army British. See the Index, p. 836. (1) See index, under Town of Charlestown. (2) See resolve of Congress, p. 839. See index, under Army. See page 952, with the

TO BE SOLD,
One, or Two, good Horses, CHEAP.
Enquire of the Printer.

THE Proprietors of New-Boston, in the County of Cumberland, are hereby Notified, that a Meeting will be held at the American Coffee-House in King-Street, Boston, on Tuesday, the 30th July next, for the Purposes hereafter mentioned.

1. To choose a Moderator, a Clerk and a Treasurer.
2. To appoint a Committee to examine their late Treasurer's Accounts, and to determine upon some mode for Payment of the Balance due to his Estate.
3. To agree upon some Plan for laying out the undivided Lands in said Township.
4. To choose a Committee for the Sale of Lands, belonging to delinquent Proprietors, a Committee to dispose of the Mills in said Town.—a Standing Committee to manage the general Concerns of the Proprietorship; and to act upon any other Matter that stands referred over to said Meeting.

Berriel Golothwait,
Jeremiah Green,
John Machett.

Boston, June 15th 1776.

LOOK OUT.

DESERTED from my Company in the 18th Regiment, commanded by Edmund Pinney, Esq. stationed at Boston, the 18th Instant, David Cragg, a Soldier, a short Rocky Man, about 24 Years of Age, had on when he Deserted, a cloth coloured Coat with Buff facing, which is the Uniform of the Regiment, a cloth coloured double Breasted Jacket, blue Breeches, and a narrow brim'd felt Hat with white Binding; he came from the Eastward when he enlisted, and it is likely he is gone there again. Whoever will apprehend the said Deserter, and bring or send him to his Company and Regiment again, or secure him in any of the Continental Goals, and send word to the Subscriber, so that he may be brought to said Company again, shall have five Dollars reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by Jeremiah Hill, Capt.

P. S. All Select-Men and Committees of Safety and Inspection, are desired to take particular Notice of this Advertisement.

N. B. If said Deserter should return to his Company, and Duty again, of his own accord, it will at least be a mitigation of his Crime.

TAKE CARE.

DESERTED from my Company in the 18th Regiment, commanded by Edmund Pinney, Esq. George Bell of Falmouth, and John Williams of Woodstock, the former about 27 Years of Age, and the latter 35; about five Feet and an half high each. Whoever will apprehend said Deserters, and bring them to their Regiment, or secure them, so that they may be brought to their Regiment again, shall be rewarded with Twenty Dollars, or Ten for each, and all necessary Charges paid, by Bartholomew York, Capt. Boston, June 28, 1776.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Woman, named Cloe, a thick well-set Negro of a palish Black, flat Face and Nose, blubber Lips, large Mouth, and about 37 Years of Age, pretty fluent with her Tongue some times, well Drest, speaks good English: It is supposed she is gone in the Country, as she took her best Cloaths and left her old. Whoever will take up said Negro, or give information where she may be found, shall have Four Dollars Reward for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid, by J. LASATKINS.

N. B. All Persons are hereby cautioned not to conceal, harbour or carry off said Negro, as they would avoid all trouble.
Boston, June 19th 1776.

THOMAS TURNER respectfully acquaints the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town and Country, that he has open'd his ACADEMY at Concert-Hall, where he'll teach Dancing agreeable to the most approved Method.—Any Gentlemen inclining to learn Fencing may be taught.
Attendance from Ten to Two o'Clock.

The Public are hereby informed, that on Saturday the 21st of June Inst. a free Negro, named John Petany, stole a Cow and Calf, out of a Pasture belonging to Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Lincoln, and sold said Cow and Calf for 4l. 8s. and then run off. Whoever will take up said Thief, and bring him to Joseph Meads of Bedford, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. The Negro's Home has been at Stoneham.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Thomas Vinton, late of Braintree, Blacksmith, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Thomas and John Vinton, Administrators on said Estate, that they may be settled and paid. All those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to said Administrators.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Moncrieff, late of Boston, Spinster, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to EDWARD PROCTOR, of Boston, aforesaid, Executor to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Samuel Gardner, late of Hingham, deceased, are desired to apply to Samuel Gardner, of Hingham aforesaid, Administrator to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.
June 22, 1776.

The Treasurer of this Colony hereby gives Notice, that he is directed and empowered by the General Assembly of this Colony, to hire a Sum of Money not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds. Any Persons disposed to lend may apply to the Treasurer at his Office in Watertown. Said Money is wanted immediately.

This Day is Published,

And to be Sold by T. & J. FLEET in Cornhill, Observation on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America.—

By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S.

C O N T E N T S.

Of the Nature of Liberty in general.—Of Civil Liberty and the Principles of Government.—Of the Authority of one Country over another.—Of the Justice of the War with America.—Whether the War with America is justified by the Principles of the Constitution.—Of the Policy of the War with America.—Of the Honour of the Nation as affected by the War with America.—Of the Probability of succeeding in the War with America.—And an Appendix containing a State of the National Debt at Midsummer, 1775.

At the same Place may be had,

The Manual Exercise,

Recommended (by the late Provincial Congress) to the Inhabitants of this Province, that in Order to their perfecting themselves in the Military Art, they proceed in the Method ordered— in the Year 1764; it being in the Opinion of the Congress, the best calculated for Appearance and Defence.

Benjamin Andrews

HAS for Sale at the Warehouse lately occupied by Mr. JOSHUA BLANCHARD, Junr. at the Head of the Town Dock, BOSTON.
For ready Money only.

West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel, Brandy, Madeira, Tensell and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Pimento, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, new Flour, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Hard and Crown Soap, Snuff in Bladders, Writing, Cartridge and Press Paper, Dutch Pens, Primmers, Palters, Spelling Books, Watt's and Tate and Brady's Palms and Hymnals, Pina No. 4, Looking-Glasses of various Sizes, Cheveux de Frize, Cap Wire, Plumes, Womens Lyon Shoes, Felt and Castor Hatts, Iron Hollow Ware, Potash Kettles, a few Articles of English Goods, &c. &c.

Said Andrews earnestly calls for Payment, on those who are indebted to him, and wishes they may not be so unmindful of his heavy Losses, as by a further Delay of Payment, to oblige him to put their Notes and Accounts in Suit, which he must do very soon.

LOST on Tuesday the 18th Inst. about 12 o'Clock, One Hundred Dollars, in paper Bills (wrapped in a piece of Almanack) between Mr. Wheatley's in King-Street and the Town House, or between the Bunch of Grapes Tavern and Mr. Benj. Phillips's House on Fort Hill. Whoever shall bring said Money to the Printer hereof, shall receive ten Dollars reward; or if any Person thro' poverty have been tempted to take it, and will return it to the Printer hereof, shall receive ten Dollars, and no Questions asked.

Mrs. Sheaffe

INFORMS her Friends, and the Public, That she has removed to the Shop occupied last by Mr. Richard Salter, Cornhill. Where she will be much oblig'd to them for their Custom, and has to sell

Spices
Pepper
Cotton Wool
C. Ice
Chocolate
Starch
Indigo
Copperas
With sundry other Articles.

Dip'd Tallow Candles,

per Box, Tallow by the Barrel, Crown Soap, Hard Soap by the 100 wt. Soft Soap by the Barrel, to be sold by JOSEPH LOVERING, near Dr. BYLES's Meeting-House, South-End, or at JOHN LOVERING's, at the lower End of King-Street, BOSTON.
All Persons indebted to the Estate of Uriah Oakes, Shipwright, late of Cohasset, deceased, or have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Samuel Oak, Administrator on said Estate.
Cohasset, June 10, 1776.

WHEREAS one George Downing, late of Boston, was lately detected in Stealing; when upon searching of him, there was sundry Articles of Wearing Apparel found in his Custody, that it is presumed he did not come lawfully by: Such as a Wrapper or Surtout, a Jacket, one Pair of Leather Breeches, one Cloth ditto, a Piece of Callico, one Shirt, one Pair of Stockings, a Net-head, and two Books, all which Articles are in the Custody of Major Job Cadings, of Shrewsbury, where the Owners may have them, by exhibiting of them, and paying Charges.
Shrewsbury, June 10, 1776.

See the Index, p. 836. (1) See index, under Town of Charlestown. (2) See resolve of Congress, p. 839. See index, under Army. See page 952, with the